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"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—WASHINGTON.

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Mr. Miner's Remarks.

Remarks growing out of the letter of the Hon. RICHARD RUSH, *to the Anti-Masonic Committee of York County, and the subsequent proceedings of the* ANTI-MASONIC CONVENTION, *at Harrisburg —by the Junior Editor of the Village Record.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have just risen from the second and careful perusal of the eloquent letter of the Hon. RICHARD RUSH, to the Anti-Masonic Committee of York county. I have also read the proceedings of the Anti-Masonic Convention at Harrisburg, with attention. The fervid spirit of Mr. Rush's letter, could not fail deeply to affect me. The most cold could not read that address without emotion; nor the most prejudiced, without paying to that gentleman the tribute of acknowledgement due to superior genius. As to accord with him was a pleasure; to differ from him is painful; more especially is it painful to be the object, in connexion with a considerable number of my fellow citizens, of his keenly severe, and I hope to be pardoned for saying, I think, unmerited denunciation. I am a Mason and a Printer. In the presence of Heaven and the world I declare it, in the panoply of conscious innocence—that in relation to the crimes alleged I am guilty, neither in thought, word nor deed; and that the denunciations of public disfavor imprecated on my head, and those who stand on the same ground, are felt to be unmerited and unjust.

Gladly would I leave our vindication to a more able pen; but pale fear is abroad in the land; masons are a proscribed sect; prudence whispers to cower before the storm, for that peradventure it may pass over and the cautious be not personally scathed; much may be lost and nothing be gained by the conflict. But having two years ago, briefly expressed an opinion on the subject, under my proper signature, when the Anti-Masonic standard was first unfurled in Pennsylvania, I seem, in the absence of an abler champion, to be called upon to sustain the opinions then expressed; the correctness of which I have never for a moment doubted.—The maxim of my life has been—Do your duty and trust in God. Many a storm has passed over me—the billows have rolled below and the lightnings played above; without claiming exemption from error or the frailties of our nature, I know that my heart, in respect to my country, has ever been right—that in respect to my fellow men I have in no case been chargeable with intentional wrong; and thus far, to the age of fifty, a consciousness of good intentions and the public favor have sustained me.

Thus impressed, with the utmost plainness and simplicity, I will endeavor to examine the matter at issue; and respectfully pray you, fellow citizens, to hear me with patience, and to preserve your judgment free to make an impartial decision.

What is the question? Is it whether WILLIAM MORGAN was murdered; murdered by Masons in the State of New-York? Not so. On these points there seems to be a general concurrence of opinion. Is the matter at issue, whether the murder was a most cruel and detestable violation of the rights of humanity, as of the laws of God and the land, demanding the severest punishment which society can inflict; and the execration of every good citizen, upon the bloody perpetrators? Not so. On this point I have never heard, or seen, in Pennsylvania, the least contrariety of opinion. Every good man, whether he be a mason or not, concurs in the sentiment of decided condemnation, and says in the language of eternal justice—"Let the guilty be punished and let the innocent go free."

What then is the true question?—Combinations of men, avowing themselves a Political party, have been formed, who declare their determination to exclude from office not only every mason, but also every man who will not avow himself an Anti-Mason, and join the crusade to disfranchise every Mason in the Union. Such is the real matter at issue before the People.

A large body of Freemen, say the Committee, in their address, to which Mr. Rush's letter is a reply, "have united themselves in a determination to put Freemasonry down." How it is to be put down is clearly set forth in the proceedings of the Convention at Harrisburg, to which all the members have placed their signatures, the gentlemen constituting the York Committee, being included.

"Masonry is political and can be only politically opposed at the Election Window."

"*No man* should be supported for any office who is not a KNOWN and ACTIVE Anti-Mason."

Such is the clear and emphatic language of the address. In other words it is declared as the fundamental creed of the Anti-Masonic party, that no citizen who happens to be a Mason, however pure his patriotism—elevated his character—powerful his talent—or faithful his services, shall hold any office of honor, trust or profit, in the government of his country;—that he shall so far forth, be utterly disfranchised.—He shall neither defend his country in war, nor maintain her rights in peace, in any official station, but be degraded—exiled from her confidence, and be forever despised and disgraced.

Nay more; this proscription stops not here. There are those who do not see the propriety of visiting the sins of the guilty upon the heads of the innocent, and refuse to join in the *anathema maranatha* against all Masons. There shall be no neutrals, said Napoleon in the pride of his victorious career.—There shall be no neutrals, proclaim the Anti-Masonic party. We emblazon the motto upon our standard.—Cursed be every member of the Masonic fraternity, and cursed be he that will not join to curse them, is, in effect, their language.—"No man should be supported for ANY office who is not a known"—aye more, and an "ACTIVE ANTI-MASON."

Now, Fellow Citizens, this appears to me to be *wrong in principle and policy—cruel and unjust to all who are innocent—proscriptive and uncharitable in the extreme.*"

The true and only just ground for the formation and maintenance of political parties, seems to me to be—To sustain a general system of principles and measures in the Governments of the State and Union. Previous to and during the Revolutionary war, the question upon which parties divided was—Shall British aggressions be resisted or submitted to? After the Peace, there arose the great question whether we should have a more efficient Federal Government or remain in the chaotic state in which we were left under the articles of Confederation. When the new Constitution was adopted there arose new parties on the contested points of funding the public debt, and providing revenues for the payment of interest, the preservation of national faith and honor; combined with associated measures for the general organization of the Government. The French Revolution and the convulsions incident thereto, raised among us the points on which parties afterwards divided—namely, how far we should pursue a course of strict neutrality; or how far we were in gratitude and policy bound to aid our ancient ally. Then came up the subject of resistance to English and French encroachments—the restrictive system—the war; and after the war arose the important questions which now agitate the Nation—whether Domestic Industry should be protected? Whether a system of Internal Improvement should be prosecuted by the Nation?—All these are recognized as fair and legitimate grounds for the formation of parties. The success of the one or the other party gives success to the measures which that party advocate. In the ascendancy of one or the other, the People have a pledge for the advancement of certain principles and interests.

It does not so seem to me, in respect to the anti-masonic party. The most heterogeneous and opposing principles may exist among them in respect to measures of National and State policy. On the same ticket may be the friends of the Tariff and the enemies of the Tariff, neutralising each other. On the same ticket may be strenuous advocates and violent opponents of a system of Internal Improvements. What security can the public have in the success of a party so constituted, that there will be union and zeal in sustaining measures which may be vital to their prosperity? To combine to exclude one set of men from office, and to choose another, without reference to their sentiments in regard to great practical measures of policy, in agitation—to choose representatives, without regard to their principles and predilections in respect to the course of policy to be pursued either relating to Foreign nations or domestic concerns, the only questions being asked—is he opposed to Free Masonry, and will he exclude every man who is not an Anti-Mason from office? appears to my comprehension incorrect ground on which to predicate a political party. Can such party continue? Is it in the nature of things? Can any man of sagacity, whose experience has shown him how new points of deep and engrossing national interest arise, one after another believe that this Anti-Masonic question will not be absorbed in a year or two at most by matters of more recent and exciting general concern? Are there not radical differences now existing among those who rally under the Anti-Masonic banner, in respect to the principles and policy which ought to govern the Administrations both of the State and Union? And the moment exciting questions arise, involving and testing their principles and policy, must the party not necessarily be rended asunder, and will not its members act with those who entertain sentiments in accordance with their own, whether masons or tolerants? Suppose another attempt should be made by N. B. Boileau, Esq. a distinguished Anti-Mason of Montgomery co. (whose name I see on one of the Committees appointed at Harrisburg,) to call a Convention to destroy our happy Constitution, under pretence of amending it; will the party follow their leader in that wild scheme of anarchy and disorganization? Will they refuse to unite with masons and tolerants in defence of the Constitution, which should be so dear to us all? Is the Anti-Masonic party united in respect to the policy that ought to be pursued to sustain the National faith pledged to the Indians upon our borders? Are they united in respect to the Tariff? Are they agreed in favor of a System of National Improvements?—Would they unitedly aid to recharter the U. States' Bank? or are these matters wholly passed over, making no part of their creed, and are they of one mind on this point only—To exclude every man from office who is not a "known and ACTIVE Anti-Mason?" And I take the liberty, with great deference, to submit the question to those who love their country, whether it is wise and patriotic, to withdraw themselves, at a moment of so much difficulty and excitement, from the general mass of their fellow citizens who are struggling to maintain principles and interests, now eminently endangered, which in common we deem of the highest consequence to the public prosperity, to be preserved? And especially would I ask stable and prudent men, whether it be wise to associate with a party which, from the narrow ground of its constitution, cannot, in all human probability, continue long in existence?—From these considerations I venture to express the opinion, that the foundation on which the Anti-Masonic party is formed is "*wrong in principle and policy.*" I have also said, "It is cruel and unjust." In this point of view allow me to examine the matter.

If there be any one maxim more deeply founded in eternal truth and justice than another, it is—"*That the innocent ought not to suffer for the crimes of the guilty.*" Ought all masons to be punished for the wickedness of a part? By what rule of justice, by what principle recognized by our laws or republican institutions is it, that the Masons of Pennsylvania should be made responsible for the sins of a small portion of those in N. York? Is there any principle in ethics which sustains such a course? The ground taken, if I understand it is—"You belong to the same society with the murderers, and therefore are guilty?" Guilty! Why not then execute all masons? If guilty, that would be proper. If innocent, why punish at all? Where do you draw the line of distinction between entire guilt, deserving death; and partial guilt deserving disfranchisement? But the men who murdered Morgan belonged to a Christian Community.—So it would be regarded by Mussulmen.—They belonged to a Republican Community.—So it would be considered by the Aristocrats of Europe.

Suppose an advocate for Legitimacy; some powerful writer in the ranks for Despotic power, were to bring the murder up as a railing accusation against Republican Governments. Suppose he were to say, "Here has been a murder committed under circumstances of unequalled atrocity, by these *Republicans.* The proof is such as to leave no reason to doubt; yet the murderers go unpunished—the laws are set at defiance—innocent blood cries to Heaven for vengeance. A government whose laws are not energetic enough to punish a crime of so heinous a nature is positively a bad government—it fails of one principal end of its creation; and those who support it in its imbecility, or worse, connivance at crime, are themselves guilty—the whole people shall be held responsible. Morgan belonged to the common family of man, and as such had a right to look to the human race for protection. If these republicans will not punish the murderers, we will take the matter in hand and punish them."

It is not clearly seen, wherein this interference and injustice would fail of support in principle by the course pursued by the Anti-Masons. They, with us, would not others say to two hundred thousand soldiers of Legitimacy—"we are innocent—we detest the deed—Why visit on our heads the sins of those over whom we have no control, whose crime we detest, and whom we cannot punish?"

Upon the name of Religion, and by the [illegible] to think, supposed [illegible] when he persecuted the Catholics, that they were doing God service, the most horrid and revolting cruelties have been committed. It is sickening to read and appalling to hear of the butcheries, the massacres, the burnings of ages—grey-headed men; the mother, the virgin, the infant, in every form and variety of torture that human ingenuity, stimulated by the malice and aided by the cunning of hell, could devise. All history is full of it. Every leaf of ecclesiastical history is crimsoned with the bloody annals. The butcheries of the Catholics and Huguenots in France—the murder of the Innocents—the public and private executions by the Spanish and Portuguese Inquisitions—the fires of Smithfield—the massacres in Ireland—and in the name too of the Prince of Peace. Certainly, without meaning to make the slightest comparison between Free Masonry and the holy principles of Christianity, I may be allowed to say—that if belonging to the same society with those who commit crimes, & perpetrate iniquity in the name and in support of the principles of that society, renders all its members guilty and responsible, it requires more acuteness of perception than I possess, to see, why all Christians are not guilty and responsible for these butcheries. Do I assert that they are? God forbid. I give utterance to no such heresy. Nor do I admit that the masons of Pennsylvania are in the slightest degree guilty or responsible for the murder of Morgan. To visit us, therefore, who are Masons, or who are not "known and ACTIVE Anti-Masons," with perpetual exclusion from all places of public trust and confidence, for the offence of certain masons in New-York, seems to me *cruel and unjust.*

But say the Anti-Masons, "You are a SECRET SOCIETY"—"Your meetings are secret" Let us bring this charge to the touchstone.

First—Is secrecy, itself, a crime?—Are not many proper and very innocent things done in secret? Sterne somewhere says, that when a man plants a tree he goes before the world and in the face of day; but when he plants a child, he hides himself in secret; and complains of the inconsistency. Do not many Religious Societies hold meetings at which none but the initiated are present? Does not every Bank have its secrets; and even are the Directors allowed to know the whole arcana of the institution? Are not Cabinet Councils of the National Administration secret and inviolable deliberations, from which time does not remove the seal of confidence? Do not the Senate of the U. States, agents of the People and acting for the People, go into secret conclave almost daily, during the sessions of Congress! Has not the head of an Army secrets which even he does not disclose to the President or Congress? And is not the inference conclusive, that the mere fact of a secret being kept, is not, of itself, necessarily a crime? Pursue this consideration a little further. Can that fairly be regarded as a secret, at least a dangerous one, which is confessedly known to some thousands, in different states and nations scattered over the earth?—Can it be justly regarded in that light, when any man of good moral character can gain admittance and a knowledge of it, by paying a small and customary fee? I speak of the mere form of initiation, for I suppose it is known that all the proceedings of every lodge are recorded—their accounts kept and audited; and if not obtruded on the public, it has not been from disrespect or a desire of concealment, but because they were not supposed to be of any public interest. Religious Societies and other benevolent associations, have accounts which custom has not sanctioned the presentation of to the public eye. Who has ever seen, or where has ever been published, a statement of the pecuniary concerns of Friends Society?

Secondly—That masons constitute a SOCIETY, I suppose will not be pressed as an objection, since Anti-Masons are also a society, combined together for an avowed purpose.

Take then my individual case; having seen no evil in the institution, so far as it has passed under my own observation, could I with honor, come before the public, and declare that I deemed it bad in its principles and consequences? Should I say so, would it not be the ready enquiry of a thousand tongues—"Sir, if you knew masonry to be a public or private evil, why did you adhere to it while it was borne on the current of popular favor; why did you not, like an honest man, "cry aloud and spare not"—proclaiming to your fellow citizens its iniquity and denouncing its injurious tendency? Why did you wait until it was assailed by a powerful party, and the avenues of promotion were attempted to be barred against all who bore the name?" The imputation to which a man of integrity would expose himself, in *declaring off*, are apparent. But for me, and I make the declaration, fellow citizens, in the simplicity of truth, who have taken pleasure in the lodge; who found in its associations and precepts in my early days, mingling there with aged and wise men, motives to honorable exertion in life—who have seen nothing within its walls to countenance public wrong or personal violence; could I, without disrespect to the living and the dead—could I put on the white robe of contrition—appear a culprit before the public bar, and make a confession of it as a sin, without incurring disgrace and contempt even from the Anti-Masons themselves?

And here I may be allowed to say, that in the various and sharp conflicts for office in which I have been concerned, I am not conscious that being a mason ever gave me an additional vote. Nor did I ever vote for a mason, merely as such; nor has my support ever been varied in the slightest degree by the consideration that one candidate was a mason, and another was not.—That masonry has not been political in Pennsylvania, I think must be clear to every impartial mind, conversant with our history. Masons have belonged exclusively to no political sect. Of 33 County Commissioners chosen since 1809, in Chester county, only 3 were mrsons, when elected, if my information be correct. At variance on political topics as in religious opinions, masons have again and again supported men, who were not of the order, against those on an opposing ticket, who were personal friends as well as members of the same lodge.

To a common remark, that masons have had an undue share of the offices, it may be observed—that being in public life, frequenting county towns and cities, where lodges usually meet, has probably made more public men masons, than masonry has made public men. Nor as an objection, ought the fact, if admitted, to have so odious and disfranchising an influence, as some would contend for, unless it can be shown that, when in office, public duties have not been satisfactorily performed by them. On all hands it is admitted that the Governments of the State and Union have been, in the main, conducted on liberal principles to satisfactory results; which, if masons have had a preponderating influence, may be fairly construed into commendation, rather than dispraise. To say that an army had been signally victorious over the public foe, but that army had a considerable portion of masons in its ranks, and therefore that masons should not be permitted to serve, would be, to say the least, an illogical inference, if not an absurd conclusion. In this particular I take it they are like their fellow-citizens precisely.—If intelligent, virtuous and industrious, they make useful public officers. On the contrary, if they are ignorant, vicious or idle, then are they worthless, and ought to be discarded.

Is it then just that I and every Mason in Pennsylvania should be disfranchised, forever excluded from holding any office of honor, trust or profit, because certain blood-thirsty villains in New-York, who bear and disgrace the name of masons, have been guilty of a dreadful crime—a crime which we disavow and detest? Where lies the justice? What have we done to forfeit our inestimable political rights? Were there a majority in the Assembly of Anti-masons, would it be proper in them to pass an ex post facto law, and say, Every man who is a mason is hereby declared to be incapable of holding any office of honor, trust or profit in this Commonwealth—or should a majority prevail in Congress, would such a law be just, as regards the Union? I have been taught that passing ex post facto laws—laws punishing as crimes those acts that were not forbidden at the time they were done, but regarded as innocent, was a highly despotic proceeding. If then improper and unconstitutional to be done by the fairly elected representatives of the people in Assembly met, it is not plain to my comprehension how it could be proper to introduce such a rule of action—such a decree of disfranchisement, by a self-constituted, irresponsible society.

Will it be said that I am ambitious? I answer, I AM AMBITIOUS—not of power—not of gold. My enemies will do me the justice to say, I have never been mercenary—I have never sought office for the gain to be derived from it—but I am loftily ambitious to preserve a fair fame—an untarnished name and the confidence of the public; and therefore it is, in this day of proscription and darkness, that I take the fearful responsibility, when the storm of passion, and the strong torrent of prejudice, are driving to the destruction and dishonor of me and some of my fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, that I make this temperate, reasoning appeal to the public justice, in my own behalf, and in behalf of those who are similarly situated and must suffer with me. It is many years since I have been in a lodge room. With the increasing cares of life I withdrew long ago, without the slightest reference to the Anti-masonic excitement, and before it made its appearance in Pennsylvania. Perhaps I might never think fit to visit a lodge again; but while it remains unforbidden by Law—and while I conscientiously see no harm in such visit, certainly I should reserve to myself, as an independent citizen, the perfect right to control my own actions.

[To be concluded next week.]

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Col. Johnson's Letter.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

BLUE SPRING, 2d Aug. 1831.

Messrs. Gales and Seaton:—After having finished the within letter, I discovered in your paper of the 23d ult. that Mr. INGHAM had published his letter to me, as well as his statement. You will please, therefore, to publish this letter as my reply, and oblige your ob't servant, R. M. JOHNSON.

BLUE SPRING, July 31, 1831.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 16th instant was this day received, accompanied by a statement, which, it seems, you have prepared for the Public, purporting to contain separate conversations with the President and myself, relative to an allegation made in the public journals, that Gen. Jackson had authorized a Member of Congress to require of Messrs. Berrien, Branch, and yourself, and your families, to associate with Maj. Eaton and his family, under the penalty of being dismissed from office. You refer to two articles in the Globe to justify your appeal to the public, previously to receiving my answer, in which it appeared that I had denied the above allegation, if it had any allusion to me. After the publication of this accusation against Gen Jackson, I received a letter from a friend, intimating that I was the member of Congress to whom allusion was made, and requested to know if I had ever made such a communication. In my answer, I confined myself to the specific accusation thus publicly made against the President, and which is attributable to yourself, and most unequivocally denied that Gen. Jackson ever made such a requisition through me, and as positively denied ever having made such a statement to you. On the contrary, I asserted, and now repeat, I did inform you, in each and every interview, that the President disclaimed any right or intention to interfere in any manner whatever with the regulation of your private or social intercourse.

Thus, in a matter in which I was engaged to serve you and other friends, in a matter of a delicate and highly confidential nature, and in which I succeeded, unexpectedly I found myself presented in the public journals as a witness impeaching one of those friends, and ascribing to him declarations he never made; and placed in that attitude by you, self-respect and self-defence called upon me to correct that erroneous statement. I cannot, therefore, agree with you, that I did in any degree change my view of the subject in considering it improper in any of the parties to come before the public without the opportunity of comparing our different recollections. But if you feel under any obligations of a personal or political character to come before the public previously, you will find me as ready as yourself to meet any responsibility or difficulty which such a course may produce. Up to this date I have considered my correspondence with you and Mr. Berrien of a character not to be divulged to any one, and have therefore confined it to my own bosom. The object of my first letter to you was to declare frankly and candidly, in the spirit of perfect respect and friendship, that I was misunderstood, provided I was the member of Congress to whom reference was made, that you might have it in your power to correct your misapprehension of my communications. I did not see how it could impeach your character or lessen your reputation to consider and acknowledge it a mistake, without your assumption of the ground that you understood me better than I understood myself, and that you could make the public believe so. My standard of confidence and friendship, arising from a personal and political intimacy of twenty years, would have dictated that course to me. Such a course could have been injurious to none, and less troublesome to all.—But, so far as I am concerned, I feel perfectly willing to take the course adopted by yourself, of placing our views before the public. I do not, however, think that it will be much benefited by our labors; and I am farther induced to believe that the public will place a less value upon the controversy than you do. In denying the confidential character of our conversations, you urge, as one consideration, that the intimation to invite Maj. Eaton and his family to your large parties was offensive, altho' you are *kind* enough to believe that I did not so intend it? If the nature of the suggestion changed in your mind the character of the conversation, and the relation of that perfect friendship which had so long existed, would it not have been magnanimous and generous in you to have advised me of it?

I now come to the material point in controversy—whether Gen. Jackson, through me, required of you to invite Maj. Eaton and his family to your large parties. This suggestion was made upon my own responsibility, with an anxious desire more effectually to reconcile the then existing difficulties.—But Gen. Jackson never did make such a requisition, in any manner whatever, directly or indirectly; nor did I ever intimate to you that he had made such a demand. The complaint made by Gen. Jackson against this part of his cabinet was specific, that he had been informed, and was induced to believe, that they were using their influence to have Maj. Eaton and his family excluded from all respectable circles, for the purpose of degrading him, and thus drive him from office; and that the attempt had been made even upon the foreign ministers, and in one case had produced the *desired* effect. He proposed no mode of accommodation or satisfaction, but declared expressly that if such was the fact he would dismiss them from office. He then read to me a paper containing the principles upon which he intended to act, which disclaimed the right to interfere with the social relations of his cabinet. Acting in the capacity of a mutual friend, and obeying the impulse of my own mind, can it be supposed that I would have misrepresented any of the parties, and thus defeat the object I had in view? I should have considered it a gross violation of the ties of that friendship which then existed between us, to have carried to you such a message, as that you should invite Maj. Eaton and his family, or any other persons, to your large or small parties, under a menace of dismissal from office. When the President mentioned this charge of conspiracy, I vindicated you against it. I gave it as my opinion that he was misinformed. To prevent a rupture, I requested the President to postpone calling upon those members of his cabinet till Saturday, that I might have the opportunity of two days to converse with them. When I made my report to the President, I informed him that I was confirmed in my opinion previously expressed, that he had been misinformed as to the combination and conspiracy I informed him of your unequivocal and positive denial of the fact, and communicated every thing which transpired between us calculated to satisfy his mind on the subject. It was this report of mine that gave him satisfaction, and changed his *feelings and determination*—not *his ground* as you have supposed; with me he had no ground to change. He had assumed none except that which I have stated; nor did I ever make use of such an expression to you that he had changed his ground.—It is true that I informed you that the President was very much excited, but I do not now recollect the precise language used to convey my idea of that excitement I presume you had the advantage of your private *memoranda*, when you say I compared him to a roaring Lion.

You attribute to me another declaration which I never made—that on our way to Mr. Berrien's I stated that the President had informed me that he would invite Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, and yourself, to meet him on the next Friday, when he would inform you of his determination in the presence of Dr. Ely. I never received or communicated such an idea. The paragraph is substantially correct when that part in reference to Dr. Ely is expunged.

It is true, in some of our various conversations, the name of Dr. Ely was mentioned, but in connection with another part of the subject. The President informed me that when the rumors against Maj. Eaton and his family had been opened to him by Dr. Ely, he had invited the accusers to make good their charges, and that they had failed: this is the substance of that part of our conversation in which Dr. Ely's name was mentioned. Again, you say I called at your house about 6 o'clock, when we walked to Mr. Berrien's. The fact is that you called for me at my lodgings about that time, by a previous appointment. This is a mistake in a *matter of fact* of no great importance, except to show how easily we forget. If we thus differ in matters of fact, how much more liable to differ as to words; and still more as to the time, manner, and circumstances in which the words have been introduced, and still more as to the precise meaning the speaker wishes to convey to the hearer!

Having thought it important to memorandum our conversation, would it not have given additional proof of your friendship and confidence, and would it not have been an act of justice to me, to have furnished me with it, (so far as I was concerned,) that I might have corrected, if necessary, any erroneous impressions which my conversations may have made upon you? The witness in court is often misunderstood by lawyers and jury, and as often called upon to correct the mistake and to explain his meaning; and you have gained little, in your desire to be accurate, so far as I am concerned, by failing to present me with your private memoranda; and if now furnished, I dare think that I might put a different construction upon your own notes.

Again: you are incorrect in supposing that I informed you that the *President requested me* to converse with you and your colleagues. It was my own proposition; and in this you will find I am supported by Mr. Berrien. Nor did I ever say that your families had not returned the call of Mrs Eaton; and that if they would leave the first card, and open a formal intercourse in that way, the President would be satisfied. Such an idea never entered my mind; for I never did know the precise manner in which the social intercourse existed between your families, whether cards had ever passed from either or not; and sure I am, that the President and myself never had any conversation on the subject. From first to last my efforts were put forth to reconcile the parties concerned; they were for the time being successful. I have never claimed any merit for what I did: I felt happy, however, that I was in any way instrumental in prolonging the political relations which have since been severed, in which I have had no agency, and which I deeply regretted.

Having thus acted, to my great mortification I find myself dragged before the public to vindicate myself against sentiments and conversations imputed to me by a part of those friends, without the opportunity of explaining to them their misapprehension of what I did say.

Without adverting to any further inaccuracies of your letter and statement, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. JOHNSON.

Hon Samuel D. Ingham.

Extensive Manufactory
or
PLATED WARES,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

JOHN WALLACE,
(Late of the well-known Firm of Wallace & Proctor, in Carlisle.)

TAKES this opportunity of informing the Public, that he has purchased the Establishment of MILLER & LITTLE, on East Middle-street, Gettysburg, where he is now manufacturing all kinds of

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of a superior quality—of which a full supply will always be kept on hand.—It is well known, that at his Establishment in Carlisle, he was enabled to sell his wares lower than they could be purchased for in the Cities; and he is determined that his Establishment in Gettysburg shall be conducted upon the same principles.

☞All orders from abroad for any article in his line, shall be attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Aug. 16. tf

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HARNESS-MAKING,
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TAKES this opportunity of informing the Public, that he still carries on the above business, in all its branches, at his well-established Manufactory, in Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, where he will constantly keep on hand, and will make promptly to order, all kinds of CARRIAGES, such as

Coaches, Barouches & Gigs,

finished in the most substantial and elegant manner HARNESS, to accompany, also finished in the best manner.

Gettysburg, Pa. Aug 9. 7t

J. B. DANNER,
Still continues the
SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

☞Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf

M. C. CLARKSON
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A HANDSOME AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE,

comprising almost every article in his line, from a *Mouse-trap* to an *Anvil.*

HE HAS ALSO A GOOD STOCK OF

CEDAR WARE,
BASKETS,
Lasts, Shoemakers' Irons, &
LIGHTNING RODS,
With Brass Points.

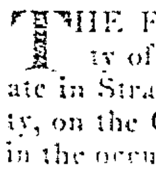
Gettysburg, May 31. tf

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

THE FARM, formerly the Property of Col. RICHARD BROWN, situate in Straban township, Adams county, on the Conowago creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver, is offered for Sale on the most advantageous terms. The Tract contains

380 ACRES,

more or less, of excellent land, in fine cultivation, the improvements on which are a two-story



Brick HOUSE,
BANK BARN, &c.

The Property will be shewn by the Tenant, on the premises. ☞For the Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B. McPHERSON, Gettysburg.

March 15. tf

General Synod
OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.
IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE clerical and lay-delegates appointed by the different District Synods, are requested to assemble at Frederick, Md. on the 30th day, or last Sunday of October next. As this Synod will be called upon to transact business of vital importance to the Church, advisory [illegible] will be cheerfully received, if due information of their intention to be present, be given to the subscriber.

DAVID F. SCHAEFFER,
Secretary of the G. S. in the U. S.

July 12.

TRY YOUR LUCK!
Tickets only 5 Dollars!

THE SEVENTEENTH CLASS OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
WILL BE DRAWN ON
Saturday the 27th of Aug.
60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	35	100
1	10,000	51	50
1	2,500	51	40
1	1,502	51	30
5	1,000	102	25
5	500	102	20
5	400	1479	10
10	300	11475	5
20	200		

Tickets, $5, Halves, $2 50,
Other Shares in proportion.
FOR SALE AT
CLARKSON'S.
Gettysburg, Aug. 16. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 16,
59 56 6 12 40 35 13 23 36
23. 36. 59. a prize of $300,
Sold at Clarkson's, to a gentleman in Gettysburg.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ALEXANDER HORNER, late of Cumberland township, deceased, by Bond, Note or Book Account, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any claims against said estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

ELI HORNER, *Executor.*

Aug. 2. 4t

REALITY.
THIRD EDITION
THIS SPRING!

DANNER & ZIEGLER,

HAVE just returned from the Cities, and are now opening their Third Stock for this Spring, (not to be surpassed by any) comprising every article in their line. They deem it unnecessary to give a catalogue of the different articles either in paper or handbill.

Having received a double portion of custom to what they anticipated, they assure the Public they have come to the determination NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY MAN.

☞*They have a Stock of*

GROCERIES,
CHINA, GLASS, &
QUEEN'S-WARE,

not to be excelled by any Establishment in the County, either for quality, beauty or cheapness. We ask no more than A CALL from any person—for that our Goods are cheaper than others they may rest assured of—LOOK AND LEAP.

Gettysburg, June 14. tf

CONSECRATION.

THE Christian Public is respectfully informed, that the Evangelical Lutheran Church, recently erected at Petersburg, on the road from Gettysburg to Baltimore, will be consecrated on *Lord's day the 28th inst.* Several clerical brethren from a distance will be present, and service may be expected also on Saturday previous, at 2 o'clock, as well as during the whole of the succeeding Lord's day.

Aug. 9. tc

SUNDAY SCHOOL
BOOKS.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS desirous of forming and replenishing their Libraries, can obtain suitable Books for those purposes at the Adams county Depository. The following is a catalogue of some of the books recently received:

Dictionary of the Bible by A. Alexander, D. D.
Malcom's do.
[illegible]'s do. of the New Testament,
Bib. Antiquities, - - - 2 vol.
Bib. Stories, - - - - 2 vol.
Catechism on the Parables,
Theological Class Book,
Help to the Gospels,
Do. to the Acts of the Apostles,
Geography of the Bible,
[illegible] Letters on Missions,
Observations upon the Peloponnesus in 1829,
Memoirs of Payson,
Persecuted Family, by R. Pollock,
[illegible] - - - - 4 vol.
Father Clement,
Saints Rest,
Rise and Progress,
[illegible]
[illegible] - - - - [illegible]
[illegible] - - - - [illegible]
[illegible] - - - - 2 [illegible]
[illegible] Present, - 2 [illegible]
[illegible]
Do. [illegible]
Do. [illegible]
Do. [illegible]
Do. [illegible]
Do. [illegible]
Do. [illegible]
Do. [illegible]
Do. [illegible]
Do. [illegible]
Do. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] S S [illegible]

N. B. Dealers from a distance shall receive [illegible] at the [illegible].

Gettysburg, Aug. 8.

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

IN virtue of the last will and testament of GEORGE GEISSELMAN, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, the subscribers will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on *Saturday the 3d day of September next,* on the premises, the

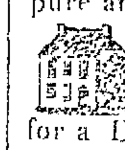
PLANTATION,

or Real Estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid, about one mile west of Petersburg (Littles-town), on the Great Road leading from York to Frederick, containing about

187 Acres of Land.

The improvements thereon are a large and commodious two-story

LOG HOUSE, Log Barn, with Sheds attached thereto, Spring-house, with a pure and never-failing spring near the house; also, a one-story Log Dwelling house, and Building attached to the same suitable for a Distillery, a small Log Barn, a Spring-house, with a pure and never-failing spring, convenient to the last mentioned dwelling-house; also, an excellent Apple Orchard, with a variety of other choice Fruit Trees. About 60 acres of this land are covered with thriving Timber, and from 18 to 20 acres of excellent Meadow—the residue is arable land, divided into suitable fields, under good fencing, and in a tolerable state of cultivation. The newly laid out road leading from Emmittsburg to Petersburg (Littlestown) passes through this land. In addition to this advantage, it offers a very eligible situation for a Distillery or Tanyard, or both. Persons who wish to view the above described property previous to the day of sale, may have it shown to them by applying to STEPHEN KING, who is now in possession of the same.



Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when the terms will be made known by

DANIEL GEISSELMAN,
JOHN BAUMGARTNER,
Executors of George Geisselman, dec'd.

July 26, 1831. ts

☞The "York Gazette" will insert the above till sale, and charge this office.

FOR SALE.

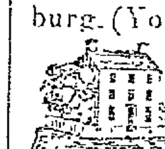
WILL be Offered for Sale, at Public Vendue, on *Saturday the 15th day of October next,* on the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

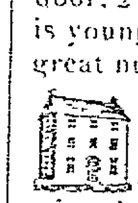
Late the Estate of JOHN STEPHENS, deceased, known by the name of the

Bermudian-creek Woollen Factory, & Farm,

Situated in Huntington township, Adams county, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Petersburg, (York Springs.) The improvements are a two-story



Brick House, two other Tenant houses, with Stables, a Bank Barn, stone under and log above, Stone Smoke-house and Dry-Kiln under one, and Stone Spring-house, and Fountain-Pump at the back door, 2 Apple Orchards, one of which is young, bearing and thriving, and a great number of Peach Trees.



The Factory-house is a 2-story Stone Building, about 75 feet long, which contains the Fulling-Mill, and all the other necessary Machinery; Stone Dye-house convenient. This Stream is good and standing. There are

225 ACRES

in this Farm, with a sufficiency of Meadow. About 100 Acres of it are covered with Timber. It will suit well to divide, as the Great Road from Carlisle to Oxford runs through said farm. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

THOMAS STEPHENS,
Surviving Ex'r of John Stephens, dec'd.

July 12. ts

N. B. If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Offered for RENT for one year from the first of April next. T. S.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an EXTENSIVE and

Entirely New Stock of GOODS,

which he is now opening at the house of the late John McConaughy, Esq. deceased, situate on the south-east corner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,
Looking-Glasses, &
LIQUORS.

[illegible]
[illegible] purchase—
[illegible]

The Public's humble servant,
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 19. tf

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

REAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FARM

Of *James Chamberlain*, deceased, lying in Reading township, Adams county. It contains upwards of **300** Acres, and has on it

2 Dwellinghouses, a SAW-MILL, and other convenient and sufficient Out houses. For the terms of sale, purchasers may apply to Thaddeus Stevens, Esq or to the family of the deceased, living in Gettysburg.

☞It will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, on *Friday the 4th day of November next*, on the premises.

JER CHAMBERLAIN,
Executor of James Chamberlain.

Aug. 30. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county. Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 30th day of September next*, on the premises,

A Lot of Ground,

containing Thirty-one Acres and One Hundred and Five Perches. situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Michael Christ, David Knouse and others. The improvements are a two-story

Log Dwelling-house,

and double Log Barn, and other necessary Out-buildings, with two never-failing springs of water near the house, and an Apple and Peach Orchard. To be sold as the Estate of DAVID HOFFMAN, deceased. Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown it by the Administrator, living near the same.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

GEORGE FEHL, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 30. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 24th day of September next*, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Hewitt, John Weyle. Samuel Wright and others, containing

136 ACRES,

more or less, 50 Acres of which are cleared—on which are erected

Two 1½ story log Dwel- ling-houses, double log Barn, and Spring-house. There is a never-failing spring of water, and a good Orchard, on the farm. Twenty Acres of said Tract, well covered with Chesnut Timber, will be divided off in Lots of from 3 to 6 Acres, to suit purchasers.—To be sold as the Estate of JOHN KENNEDY, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

SAMUEL KENNEDY, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 30. ts

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-second day of August, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JACOB GILBERT,

deceased, to be and appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer:

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Barny Gilbert, who has released his interest in said Estate, Susanna, intermarried with Bernhart Gilbert, whose share is sold to T. Stevens, Molly, intermarried with Jacob Arendt, Catharine, intermarried with Michael Crowl, Elizabeth, intermarried with Michael Saltzgiver, who died before the said Jacob, leaving issue: Henry, Daniel, Margaret, Michael, Eliza and Sophia Saltzgiver (all minors); Sally, intermarried with Daniel Herr, John Gilbert, (eldest son,) Jacob Gilbert, George Gilbert, Samuel Gilbert, Sophia, intermarried with Jacob Harman (Col.), and Mary, intermarried with David Beecher (merchant)—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, on the *twenty-seventh day of September next*, to show cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, (which is not accepted at the valuation made thereof,) should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 30. tc

☞Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Monday the 26th day of September next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Late the Estate of ADAM PLUM, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, containing

157 ACRES,

and 95 Perches, of excellent land; about 90 acres cleared, 15 or 20 of which are in Meadow; the residue of the tract is well timbered. The improvements are a

Log Dwelling-house,

large Log Barn, Spring-house, Blacksmith-shop, and a fine young Orchard. There are two never-failing springs on the farm, and running water in every field.

ALSO—at the same time and place,

A Lot of Ground,

In Mummasburg, containing 2¾ Acres.

Attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

MICHAEL PLUM, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 30. ts

☞If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

WATER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby Given, that an

ELECTION

Will be held at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 10th of September next*, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for *FIVE MANAGERS* of the Gettysburg Water Company.

By order,
R. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

Aug. 30. te

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, late of Hamilton township, deceased, by Bond, Note or Book Account, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any claims against said estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC TREAT, *Acting Ex'r.*

Aug. 30. 4t

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 27th day of September next*, to wit:

The account of Jacob Metzger, Executor of the Estate of George Stein, deceased.

The account of Jacob Metzger, Administrator of the Estate of Peter Fried, deceased.

The account of Michael Plum, Administrator of the Estate of Adam Plum, deceased.

The account of Isaac Treat, Executor of the Estate of Samuel Fahnestock, deceased.

The account of M. M. Melsheimer, Administratrix of the Estate of John F. Melsheimer, deceased.

The account of Samuel Fleck, Administrator of the Estate of David Fleck, deceased.

The account of John Miller, Administrator of the Estate of Mary Miller, deceased.

The account of Henry Hartzell, Executor of the Estate of Hannah Hartzell, deceased.

The account of David Pfoutz and John Diehl, Executors of the Estate of Frederick Diehl, deceased.

The account of Michael Kitzmiller, Executor of the Estate of Nicholas Keefhaver, deceased.

The account of Jacob Wortz, Executor of the Estate of Anthony Thornbaugh, deceased.

The account of Joseph Carl, Administrator of the Estate of Martin Carl, deceased.

The account of Jefferson Shields, Executor of the Estate of John Patterson, deceased.

The account of Maxwell Shields, Executor of the Estate of Hugh Patterson, deceased.

The account of John Blocher, Administrator of the Estate of Ann M. Arnold, deceased.

The account of Job Dick, surviving Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Neely, late of Reading township, deceased.

The account of Jacob Fickes and Peter H. Smith, Administrators of the Estate of John Fickes, deceased.

The account of John F. M'Farlane, Executor of the Estate of Mary Dobbin, deceased.

ALSO.

The Guardianship account of Nancy Wintrode, Executor of the Estate of John Wintrode, deceased, who was Guardian of Harriet and Catharine Spitler, minor children of John Spitler, deceased.

The Guardianship account of Geo. Heagy, late Guardian of John Mark and Polly Mark.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 30, 1831 } 4t

Notice is hereby Given,
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JOHN SHRIVER,

LATE of Conowago township, Adams county, deceased, to wit:—Margaret Shriver (widow), Elizabeth, intermarried with John Miller, whose share is assigned to David Miller, Magdalena, intermarried with Joseph Heagy, and the heirs of Mary, who was intermarried with David Werner, and who died before the said John Shriver, to wit, Margaret Werner and James Werner—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Wednesday the 21st day of September next*, on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Wortz, George Lawrence, the heirs of John M'Creary and others, containing One Hundred & Six Acres, more or less, with the improvements and appurtenances—to make Partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 30, 1831. } ti

Notice is hereby Given,
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JOSEPH DIETRICK,

LATE of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: John Dietrick, Christiana, intermarried with Abraham Peters, Joseph Dietrick, Peter Dietrick, and Abraham Dietrick—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Thursday the 22d day of September next*, on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Alexander Ewing, John Kuhn, Peter Wolford and others, containing One Hundred and Forty-eight Acres, and the allowance, with the appurtenances—to make Partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 30, 1831. } ti

Notice is hereby Given,
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JOHN MILLER,

LATE of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, viz: Catharine (widow), Samuel Miller, John Miller, whose share is transferred to Frederick Snyder, Andrew Miller, and Moses Miller—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Saturday the 24th day of September next*, on a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, bounded by lands of John Weickert and Frederick Snyder, containing about Forty Acres, with Improvements—to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Aug 30, 1831. } ti

DR. CHAPMAN'S

Anti-Dyspeptic, or Sour Stomach Pills.

HAVE stood the test of experience, and are found to be an infallible cure for Indigestion. These pills have been highly approved of by those who have used them for the above disease. They act as a powerful tonic, neutralizing the acid upon the stomach—give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion—restore the appetite—remove nausea and sickness of the stomach, habitual costiveness, head ache, despondency of the mind, paleness of the countenance, palpitation of the heart, vertigo or giddiness, belching up of water which is sometimes tasteless but most commonly sour, and many other nervous affections. They do not contain mercury [illegible], nor do they sicken the stomach as most purgative medicines do, but perform the office of a safe and mild cathartic. There is no restriction in diet or drink, or exposures to wet or cold, while using them. They are therefore particularly calculated for family use. The proprietor of these pills was one of the most eminent practitioners in the U. States, and used them successfully in his practice for many years.

For sale by
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist.

Gettysburg, Aug. 30. tf

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the fifteenth day of February, 1796, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such Notice what Officers are to be elected: I, William S. Cobean, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do therefore hereby make known, and give this *PUBLIC NOTICE* to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a General

ELECTION

will be held in the said County, on the

Second Tuesday in October next, (the 11th,)

at the several Districts, composed of the following Townships, viz:

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Bishop, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the township of Berwick, and that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying east and north of a public road leading from the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, to Dellone's Mill, at the house of Francis Hildt, in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the townships of Huntington and Latimore, at the house of Thomas Reed, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the house of Col. James Reid, in Millers-Town.

In the Sixth District, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house of John Picking, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen, at the house of W. and F. Hapke, in said township.

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house now occupied by John Gourley, in Hunters Town.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by Christian Boocher, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of Adam Oaster, in M'Sherrys-Town

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of John Harman, in Heidlersburg, in said township.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house now occupied by John Norbeck, in said township.

In the Thirteenth District, composed of that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying west and south of a public road leading from Mr. Dellone's Mill, to the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg turnpike road, at the house now occupied by Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown.

In the Fourteenth District, composed of the township of Reading, at the public school-house in the town of Hampton.

AT WHICH TIME & PLACES WILL BE ELECTED:

One Member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams and York;

Two Representatives in the State Legislature, for the County of Adams;

One County Commissioner;

One Auditor of Public Accounts; and

One Director of the Poor, & House of Employment of the County of Adams.

And in and by the said Act, it is directed, that the INSPECTORS of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, being the

30th day of Sept. next,

and the Election for such Inspectors shall be held in such places in each township, ward or district, as is appointed by law for that purpose, by the respective Constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such Election,) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens, qualified to vote, as shall then be present. And it is also in and by the said Act required, that the Agent and Inspectors be at the places of their Districts, on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same Act.

And it is further directed in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State aforesaid, passed the 17th day of March, 1806, aforesaid, that one of the JUDGES of each of the different Districts as aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given for each Candidate for the different Offices then and there voted for at their respective Districts, shall meet on the third day after the Election, which will be on *Friday the 14th day of October aforesaid*, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given at the different Districts in the County of Adams, for any person or persons for the different Offices aforesaid, &c.

And, by a law passed 2d April, 1821, it is made the duty of the Sheriff to give Public Notice of the provisions of said law.

The following are extracts:—

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the several qualified Electors who shall vote at any General or Special Election within this Commonwealth, shall give to the Inspectors of such Election, separate Tickets for each office or station voted for, which Tickets shall contain no more than the proper number of names; but no Ticket shall be rejected by the Judges of the Election, in counting off the votes, should the same contain fewer names than the proper number, those for Sheriffs and Coroners excepted.

SEC 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid.* That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner, as the case may be, of each and every County within this Commonwealth, to give Public Notice, at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any General or Special Election—that any person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary Departments of the United States, and also that every Member of Congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election within the State.

Given under my hand, at Gettysburg, this thirtieth day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1831.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-second day of August, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JACOB STONER,

deceased, to be and appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof—and being severally called, and making no answer—

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule

on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, viz. John Stoner, the children of Devirow, intermarried with William Shoemaker, who died before the said Jacob, to wit: Jacob Shoemaker, Daniel Shoemaker, Sally, intermarried with Peter Bomgartner, Emmy Shoemaker, and Hetty, intermarried with Daniel Merring; and Nancy, also intermarried with William Shoemaker, Hetty, intermarried with Christian Eicker, Polly, intermarried with Daniel Sell, and Susanna Stoner: to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the *twenty-seventh day of September next*, to show cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 30. tc

DE LA MONTERAT'S

Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR the Cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind—the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of Consumptions and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to consumptions. To all afflicted with those troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated specific is only necessary to convince the most incredulous of its possessing qualities superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered. This specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, plants, &c. In combination of those most valuable herbs it becomes a balsam of superior value to the human family. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, composes the disturbed nerves; and while it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs, improves digestion, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific is also given in safety—it is mild and pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. A great many well authenticated certificates could be obtained: the proprietor is opposed to any long list, puff and pretexts to risk it on its own merits alone. The public will please to be cautious of spurious articles—none are genuine without the signature of the proprietor alone, which will accompany each bill of direction.

Price One Dollar—for sale by
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist.

Gettysburg, Aug. 30. tf

ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, August 30.

☞ DANIEL M. SMYSER, Esq. was, last week, admitted to practise as an Attorney at Law, in the several Courts of Adams county.

☞ We have been requested to publish the proceedings of the National Republican meeting lately held in York. The request shall be complied with shortly.

Kentucky.—The Louisville Journal of Aug. 18, says that Mr. Chilton has been defeated by 13 votes—which increases the Jackson strength to 8.

The Maysville Eagle of the 10th inst. contains a complete list of the newly-elected House of Representatives of the State Legislature, which consists of 100 Members. The new House, it appears, will contain

Clay Members,	56
Jackson Members,	44
Clay majority,	12

The State Senate contains 21 Clay and 17 Jackson Members.

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Extract of a letter from the Editor of the Norfolk Herald to his friend in Baltimore, dated

NORFOLK, 24th Aug. 1831.

I have a horrible, a heart-rending tale to relate, and lest even its worst features might be distorted by rumor and exaggeration, I have thought it proper to give you all and the worst information that has as yet reached us through the best sources of intelligence which the nature of the case will admit.

A gentleman arrived here yesterday express from Suffolk, with intelligence from the upper part of Southampton county, stating that a band of insurgent slaves (some of them believed to be runaways from the neighboring Swamps,) had turned out on Sunday night last, and murdered several whole families, amounting to 40 or 50 individuals. Some of the families were named, and among them was that of Mrs. Catharine Whitehead, sister of our worthy townsman, Dr. N. C. Whitehead,—who, with her son and five daughters, fell a sacrifice to the savage ferocity of these demons in human shape.

The insurrection was represented as one of a most alarming character, tho' it is believed to have originated only in a design to plunder, and not with a view to a more important object—as Mrs. Whitehead being a wealthy lady was supposed to have had a large sum of money in her house. Unfortunately a large number of the effective male population was absent at Camp Meeting in Gates county, some miles off, a circumstance which gave a temporary security to the brigands in the perpetration of their butcheries; and the panic which they struck at the moment prevented the assembling of a force sufficient to check their career.

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To day another express arrived from Suffolk, confirming the disastrous news of the preceding one, and adding still more to the number of the slain. The insurgents are believed to have from 100 to 150 mounted men, and about the same on foot. They are armed with fowling pieces, clubs, &c. and have had a rencounter with a small number of the militia, who killed six and took eight of them prisoners. They are said to be on their way to South Quay, probably making [illegible] mal Swamp, in which they will be able to remain for a short time in security. For my part, I have no fears of their doing much further mischief. There is very little disaffection in the slaves generally, and they cannot muster a force sufficient to effect any object of importance. The few who have thus rushed headlong into the arena, will be shot down like crows, or captured and made examples of. The militia are collecting in all the neighboring counties, and the utmost vigilance prevails. I subjoin a list of the victims of their savage [illegible]

Mrs. Waters and family,	14
Mrs. Whitehead,	7
Mrs Vaughan,	5
Jacob Williams,	5
Mr. Travis,	5
Wm. Reese,	4
Mr. Williams,	3
Mr. Baines,	2
Mrs. Turner,	3
Unknown,	10
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Besides these a private letter adds the families of Mr. Barrow and Mr. Henry Bryant—numbers not mentioned.

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[*Southampton* is bounded by the counties of Isle of Wight on the North, and Northampton, in North Carolina, on the South.]

Extract of another letter to the same gentleman, dated at Norfolk, 5 o'clock, P. M. "It is now 5 o'clock,—Thompson's Stage has just arrived—the above statement is confirmed; and in addition states, that 300 negroes, well mounted and armed, and headed by one or two white men, is the amount of the insurgent force.—*Gaz.*"

INSURRECTION IN VIRGINIA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his friend in Baltimore, dated "RICHMOND, August 23d.

An express reached the governor this morning, informing him that an insurrection had broken out in Southampton, and that, by the last accounts, there were seventy whites massacred and the militia retreating. Another express to Petersburg says that the blacks were continuing their destruction; that three hundred militia were retreating in a body, before six or eight hundred blacks. A shower of rain coming up as the militia were making an attack, wet the powder so much that they were compelled to retreat, being armed only with shot-guns. The negroes are armed with muskets, scythes, axes, &c. &c. Our volunteers are marching to the scene of action. A troop of cavalry left at four o'clock P. M. The artillery with four field pieces start in the steamboat Norfolk at six o'clock to land at Smithfield. Southampton co. lies 80 miles south of us below Petersburg."

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

By the ship Mary Howland, arrived at New York, Liverpool dates to the 13th July have been received.

They announce the death of the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Emperor of Russia, and the immediate author of the oppressions which led to the revolution in Poland. It is intimated, we know not how correctly, that he died by his own hand.

Belgium.—Prince Leopold is now King of the Belgians. After a day's discussion, a division took place, when

the members for the Prince were	126
Against him	70
Majority	56

A deputation left Brussels on Sunday night, to wait on the new Sovereign of Belgium, KING LEOPOLD 1st.

The Reform bill passed the English Parliament on the 6th, by a majority of 136. Its fate in the House of Lords is doubtful—and the question has excited intense interest.

The celebrated Cobbett has been tried for alleged seditious publications. The Jury could not agree upon a verdict, and were discharged—which amounts to an acquittal.

The news from Poland is rather dispiriting. It appears to be generally believed, that Gielgud has been defeated by Rudiger, owing to treachery in the Polish ranks. The main Russian army was within 12 miles of Warsaw, it was said.

CONSPIRACY AT WARSAW!

The last accounts from Poland, are dated Warsaw, June 30th, and are almost entirely confined to the details of an extensive and formidable conspiracy against the national government, just discovered, involving several persons in the army, and some of the principal branches of the administration.—The object of this conspiracy appears to have been of an anti-revolutionary nature, and in favor of the enemy.

In consequence of these circumstances three different proclamations have been issued at the same time by the President of the government, by prince Czartoryski, by the commander-in-chief, and by the municipal council.—[illegible] cy to the perfidy of the Russians, and to treason on the part of several general and inferior officers. But altho' these proclamations were addressed to the people of Warsaw, public tranquility has been seriously interrupted in that quarter, and an extensive insurrection broke out there on the 29th ult. upon the arrest of some officers accused of treason, particularly Gen. Hurtig, accused of keeping up a correspondence with the Russian ex-colonel Breudel, treating with respect to the deliverance of and arming the 12,000 Russian prisoners, marching them to Warsaw, and hoisting the counter-revolutionary flag in the capital.

The people themselves were for taking prompt vengeance against the traitor, and demanded to have him instantly hung in front of his house. All the efforts of the inferent authorities to quell the disturbance was sometimes ineffectual; and even the citizen guard was unable to bring the people back to order; and it was only upon the request of the venerable president of the government and the formal assurance that justice should be done—that the people at last retired amidst the cries of "the president for ever."

From the London Morning Herald of July 25.

The intelligence brought yesterday from Hamburg is interesting. Gen. Hurtig, Gen. Satacki, Col. Stupecki, the Russian Chamberlain Fanshawe, M. Lessell, and Madame Bazanon, a Russian lady, are arrested, charged with a conspiracy to arm the Russian prisoners, to make a diversion, and perhaps deliver Warsaw into the hands of the enemy, in case of an attack. The escape of Rudiger is attributed to the treachery of Gen. Jankowski, who is implicated in the above conspiracy.—Gen. Hurtig was in regular correspondence with a Russian Colonel Brendt, residing at Lumburg, in Galicia, and one Iniz de Leo, formerly an officer in the Polish army, was the agent between them. Three millions of florins were discovered at the house of Lessel; and it would appear from the papers found in possession of the conspirators, that at Ostrolenka the Russians were put in possession of the whole of Skrzynecki's plans. The plot if not detected, might have been productive of many disastrous results to the Poles. One part of it was to arm the Russian prisoners from the arsenal, to destroy the bridge of Praga, and thus cut off the troops stationed there from the relief of the Capital, while the Russians were to cross the Vistula, at Plock or Dobinga, and enter Warsaw, in the absence of the troops.

WARSAW, June 29.—I write in great haste to give you a brief account of events which have occurred here this day, and which cannot fail to awaken the most lively interest in all who have any regard for the patriotic cause in which Poland is now engaged; but I am sorry to add, that they will be looked upon by all with regret. Treachery, foul and unhallowed treachery, has stolen under the banner of liberty, and which, if not discovered, might have blighted her cause forever.

In my last letter, I informed you of the suspicions which had been attached to the conduct of Gen Janchowski, in the battle near Klock; that suspicion has been found to be too true; there has been subsequently no doubt of his guilt, and of his treachery to the cause of Poland. In order, however, to avert that death which eventually awaited him, he has disclosed the names of those individuals concerned with him in a plot as diabolical, as extensive, and as dangerous, as any the annals of history can afford, and the particulars, of which I am now going to give you a short, and necessarily, at the present moment, a very superficial account.

It appears that some of the officers in the Polish service have long been faithless to its cause, and it is not yet known to what an extent it has been carried. This party, however, had succeeded in establishing a strong and dangerous conspiracy, the intention of which was to produce a counter-revolution in Warsaw, in favor of the Russians, and which was to have taken place in the following manner, had it not been prevented by a providential and timely discovery.

To-day is here a great Saint day, (St. Peter's) and fetes are held by the inhabitants in all parts of the town, and, consequently, this was the day fixed upon by the traitors for the accomplishment of their plot.

The Russian prisoners here are upwards of 13,000, and are allowed to go at large, and it was through their agency that the scheme was to have been attempted; they were to have been provided with arms, and, when the signal was given, (the blowing up of the powder-mill,) they were to have risen in all parts of the town, and attacked the inhabitants and the National Guard, and Heaven alone knows, what the consequence might have been. The information, however, given by Janchowski, came just in time to save Warsaw from the dreadful massacre. The National Guard was called to arms, and each street was placed under a strong guard; but in the mean time eight of the conspirators were arrested, and also three ladies, who are said to be deeply implicated. Some have made their escape, but none are allowed to pass the barriers of Warsaw, and consequently, there is no doubt that all will be discovered. Upwards of 300 are supposed to be connected in the conspiracy. The streets have, to-day, been in complete uproar, and it was [illegible] could be saved from the effects of popular fury. Their names are Generals Austeig, Slanacki, Roustenstarde, Raedel; and Bontemps of the Artillery; the two latter are French; Col. Slupak; and also Madame Lessel (in whose house was discovered three millions of dollars, and five millions of Polish florins,) with two other females.

Their trials will take place to morrow, and the next day; but the evidence appears too strong against them to admit of any chance of their being saved from that death they so justly merit.—The guilt of Gen. Bontemps, who had the entire management of the artillery, is said to be enormous. Many of the new cannons, under his management, are known to have burst in the field.—The names of the traitors have been posted in handbills, in the streets, in an address from Skrzynecki to the National Guard. Such is a brief account of this extraordinary affair.

It appears that Poland, in addition to the immense force of the largest empire in Europe, has had to contend against the basest treachery in her own ranks. I have written hastily, & what I have related I have done briefly; but I will write again by the next post on Monday, when I hope to give you a longer account.

The Russians were said yesterday to be within 12 miles (English) of Warsaw. The command has devolved upon Gen. Paskewitch, who is by birth a Pole.

Defeat of the Poles near Wilna.

BERLIN, July 6.—The Prussian State Gazette of this date contains a long article dated from the Russian head-quarters, Pultusk, June 28, giving an official and detailed account of the total defeat of the united forces of General Gielgud and Clapowski, in an attack on the Russian troops posted at and round Wilna, consisting of the division of Gen. Baron Von Sacken, reinforced by some regiments of the Guards under the command of Gen. Baron Kuruta. The rebels being entirely foiled by the dreadful fire of the artillery in their attempt to carry the heights, were compelled to retreat, and were pursued by the Russian cavalry. Gen. Kuruta, who had reserved part of the Imperial Guard to cover the heights which are so important for the defence of Wilna, now ordered the cavalry of the Guard and the Lithuanian regiments to attack, which they did with such impetuosity that the enemy could not destroy the bridge over the Wilna. The enemy being driven across the river, and flying in consternation on the road to Kauen, Gen. Kuruta ordered the light cavalry to pursue, which he was induced to do by the news that Count Tolsoi commander-in-chief of the army of reserve, was at hand with two divisions. This junction completelely secures Wilna, and will afford means of acting with energy against Gielgud's division.—The Russians took 600 prisoners, including eight officers.

The Cholera Morbus has made its appearance at St. Petersburg—but in a mild form as yet. Precautionary measures against this terrible disease are being taken throughout the different countries of Europe which it has not yet reached.

Pennsylvania.—A meeting of the national republicans of Dauphin county took place at Harrisburg, on Monday, the 15th inst. to take measures to send a delegate to the national republican convention at Baltimore. There is a fact strongly dwelt upon in the address delivered at this meeting, which ought to be frequently repeated to the people—that the total majority which gave to General Jackson the states of N. York, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Louisiana and Missouri, was but 32,940; so that a change of 17,000 votes would have given the whole of these states to Mr. Adams, and thus raised his vote from 83 to 149, which would have been considerably above a bare majority. In Maryland too, where General Jackson got 5 out of the 11 electoral votes there was a majority of nearly 1000 in favor of Mr. Adams in the popular election.

These are facts, says the National Journal, worthy of the greatest attention, and ought to inspirit our friends with new confidence. We cannot for a moment doubt, that the changes from Jacksonism already greatly exceed 17,000, in the seven states which have been enumerated.

Every day brings some new and heart-rending instance of the horrors of Slavery. At the east-ward a negro man was recently found in a hogshead of molasses—probably murdered and thrown there.

The accursed slave trade is raging; we know no properer name for it; and thousands and tens of thousands are annually carried into the West Indies.—The number who die of disease, brutality—broken-hearted or starved, is countless.

In the last Washington paper we see the slave trade still prevails, and makes its head quarters in the District of Columbia. *Cash* and the *highest prices*, are offered publicly in the newspapers, for slaves, male and female.—*Lit. Rec.*

The Boston Patriot says—"Dr. King, of North Carolina, a philosopher of considerable repute, who has lectured in that city for some time past, maintains a new theory respecting lightning rods, that they should not be smooth but rough and jagged, that each small [illegible] fluid. It is said that the rod upon the State House is altered in this manner."

The mistaken lenity of the powers that be in the state of New-York, is the cause of a constant superflux of villainous population, from whose efficient prowlings towns and the country both suffer. The Commercial Advertiser says, "We are assured there are at this time *fifteen hundred convicts* loose upon the community, who have been pardoned, and whose terms of imprisonment, as adjudged by the courts, have not yet expired."

Claims on France.—Some further particulars of the reported arrangement provisionally made by Mr. RIVES, are now given in letters from France. An extract from one, written by an intelligent American at Havre, to a friend in Philadelphia, contains the following statement:

A compromise being offered by the French Government, has been accepted by our Minister, [for reference to his government,] which will give about five or six million dollars to our merchants on condition, however, that we reduce our duties on French wines and silks—pay the Beaumarchais claim—and relinquish all further demands on the French government. The French duty on Sea Island cotton is also to be reduced.—*U. S. Gaz.*

From the activity of the friends of Mr. CLAY in this State, there is every prospect that Pennsylvania will be fully represented in the convention to be held at Baltimore in December next.

National Republ'n Meeting.

A respectable meeting of National Republicans, of the borough and county, was held at the house of Mr. Forry, in Gettysburg, on the evening of the 23d inst.; and was organized by calling the Hon. JAMES WILSON to the Chair, and appointing J. B. M'PHERSON Secretary

After a full interchange of sentiment, it was

Resolved, That the National Republicans of the County of Adams, be invited to meet at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 17th of September next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of expressing their sentiments upon the coming Presidential Election, and also to choose Delegates to meet those from the other Counties of the District at Shippensburg, to appoint Delegates to the National Republican Convention, to be held at Baltimore in December next.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in all the newspapers of the borough.

JAMES WILSON, *Chairman.*

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Secretary.*

Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of a number of the Democratic Republican Citizens of Adams county, held at the house of Mr. FORRY, in Gettysburg, on Monday the 22d inst. WILLIAM BOYD, of Menallen township, was called to the Chair, and PETER LITTLE, of Mountjoy township, appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Democratic Republican Citizens of Adams county, to meet at their usual places of holding Township and Borough Elections, on *Saturday the 3d day of September next*, and elect Two Delegates, to meet in County Convention on *the Saturday following* (*10th September*,) to form a COUNTY TICKET, &c. and that all persons who are opposed to the proscriptive and dangerous principles of Political Anti-masonry be, and are hereby, requested to join in the election of such Delegates.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman & Secretary, and published.

WM. BOYD, *Chairman.*

PETER LITTLE, *Secretary.*

Anti-Masonic Ticket.

The following Ticket was settled by the Anti-masonic delegation, which met yesterday at the Court-house in this borough:—

ASSEMBLY,
JACOB CASSATT,
ANDREW MARSHALL.
COMMISSIONER,
JOHN L. GUBERNATOR.
AUDITOR,
JOHN M'KESSON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES A. THOMPSON.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	5 50	Oats,	33
Wheat,	1 15 to 1 22	Whiskey,	31
Corn,	65 to 66	Plaister,	4 18
Rye,	70	Feathers,	35

DIED,

On Saturday evening last, *John Wesley*, son of Mr. Henry G. Dill, of this borough, aged about 5 months.

On Monday last, Mrs. *Martha Weirich*, wife of Mr. Christopher Weirich, of Oxford.

On the 1st inst. Mrs. *Mary Abbott*, wife of Mr. Thomas Abbott, of Berwick township, in the 75th year of her age.

On the 18th inst. Mr. *Anthony Obold*, of Conowago township, aged 74 years.

On the 16th instant, in Codorus township, York county, after an illness of two days, from insolation, Mr. *Peter Sabel*, aged 73 years. He was the largest man in the township, perhaps in the State. For many years his weight was 350, and at the close of his days near 400 pounds.

NOW'S THE TIME!

One Prize of $30 000,
TWO of 10,000,
4 of 5,000, and 8 of 1,000!

THE EIGHTEENTH CLASS OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
WILL BE DRAWN ON
Saturday the 10th of Sept.
60 *Number Lottery*—9 *Drawn Ballots.*
SCHEME.

1 prize of $30,000	51		300
2	10,000	51	100
4	5,000	51	50
1	1,640	102	40
8	1,000	102	30
22	500	1479	20
46	300	11475	10

Tickets, $10—Halves, $5;
Other Shares in proportion.
FOR SALE AT
CLARKSON'S.
Gettysburg, Aug. 30. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 17,
44 21 1 10 7 11 23 30 26

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INSURRECTION IN VIRGINIA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his friend in Baltimore, dated "RICHMOND, August 23d.

An express reached the governor this morning, informing him that an insurrection had broken out in Southampton, and that, by the last accounts, there were seventy whites massacred and the militia retreating. Another express to Petersburg says that the blacks were continuing their destruction; that three hundred militia were retreating in a body, before six or eight hundred blacks. A shower of rain coming up as the militia were making an attack, wet the powder so much that they were compelled to retreat, being armed only with shot-guns. The negroes are armed with muskets, scythes, axes, &c. &c. Our volunteers are marching to the scene of action. A troop of cavalry left at four o'clock P. M. The artillery with four field pieces start in the steamboat Norfolk at six o'clock to land at Smithfield. Southampton co. lies 80 miles south of us below Petersburg."

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

By the ship Mary Howland, arrived at New York, Liverpool dates to the 13th July have been received.

They announce the death of the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Emperor of Russia, and the immediate author of the oppressions which led to the revolution in Poland It is intimated, we know not how correctly, that he died by his own hand.

Belgium.—Prince Leopold is now King of the Belgians. After a day's discussion, a division took place, when

the members for the Prince were	126
Against him	70
Majority	56

A deputation left Brussels on Sunday night, to wait on the new Sovereign of Belgium, KING LEOPOLD 1st.

The Reform bill passed the English Parliament on the 6th, by a majority of 136. Its fate in the House of Lords is doubtful—and the question has excited intense interest.

The celebrated Cobbett has been tried for alleged seditious publications. The Jury could not agree upon a verdict, and were discharged—which amounts to an acquittal.

The news from Poland is rather dispiriting. It appears to be generally believed, that Gielgud has been defeated by Rudiger, owing to treachery in the Polish ranks. The main Russian army was within 12 miles of Warsaw, it was said.

CONSPIRACY AT WARSAW!

The last accounts from Poland, are dated Warsaw, June 30th, and are almost entirely confined to the details of an extensive and formidable conspiracy against the national government, just discovered, involving several persons in the army, and some of the principal branches of the administration.—The object of this conspiracy appears to have been of an anti-revolutionary nature, and in favor of the enemy.

In consequence of these circumstances three different proclamations have been issued at the same time by the President of the government, by prince Czartoryski, by the commander-in-chief, and by the municipal council.—They agree in attributing the conspiracy to the perfidy of the Russians, and to treason on the part of several general and inferior officers. But altho' these proclamations were addressed to the people of Warsaw, public tranquility has been seriously interrupted in that quarter, and an extensive insurrection broke out there on the 29th ult. upon the arrest of some officers accused of treason, particularly Gen. Hurtig, accused of keeping up a correspondence with the Russian ex-colonel Breudel, treating with respect to the deliverance of and arming the 12,000 Russian prisoners, marching them to Warsaw, and hoisting the counter-revolutionary flag in the capital.

The people themselves were for taking prompt vengeance against the traitor, and demanded to have him instantly hung in front of his house. All the efforts of the different authorities to quell the disturbance was sometimes ineffectual; and even the citizen guard was unable to bring the people back to order; and it was only upon the request of the venerable president of the government and the formal assurance that justice should be done—that the people at last retired amidst the cries of "the president for ever."

From the London Morning Herald of July 25.

The intelligence brought yesterday from Hamburg is interesting. Gen. Hurtig, Gen. Satacki, Col. Stupecki, the Russian Chamberlain Fanshawe, M. Lessell, and Madame Bazanon, a Russian lady, are arrested, charged with a conspiracy to arm the Russian prisoners, to make a diversion, and perhaps deliver Warsaw into the hands of the enemy, in case of an attack. The escape of Rudiger is attributed to the treachery of Gen. Jankowski, who is implicated in the above conspiracy.—Gen. Hurtig was in regular correspondence with a Russian Colonel Brendt, residing at Lumburg, in Galicia, and one Iniz de Leo, formerly an officer in the Polish army, was the agent between them. Three millions of florins were discovered at the house of Lessel; and it would appear from the papers found in possession of the conspirators, that at Ostrolenka the Russians were put in possession of the whole of Skrzynecki's plans. The plot if not detected, might have been productive of many disastrous results to the Poles One part of it was to arm the Russian prisoners from the arsenal, to destroy the bridge of Praga, and thus cut off the troops stationed there from the relief of the Capital, while the Russians were to cross the Vistula, at Plock or Dobinga, and enter Warsaw, in the absence of the troops.

WARSAW, June 29.—I write in great haste to give you a brief account of events which have occurred here this day, and which cannot fail to awaken the most lively interest in all who have any regard for the patriotic cause in which Poland is now engaged; but I am sorry to add, that they will be looked upon by all with regret. Treachery, foul and unhallowed treachery, has stolen under the banner of liberty, and which, if not discovered, might have blighted her cause forever.

In my last letter, I informed you of the suspicions which had been attached to the conduct of Gen Janchowski, in the battle near Klock; that suspicion has been found to be too true; there has been subsequently no doubt of his guilt, and of his treachery to the cause of Poland. In order, however, to avert that death which eventually awaited him, he has disclosed the names of those individuals concerned with him in a plot as diabolical, as extensive, and as dangerous, as any the annals of history can afford, and the particulars, of which I am now going to give you a short, and necessarily, at the present moment, a very superficial account.

It appears that some of the officers in the Polish service have long been faithless to its cause, and it is not yet known to what an extent it has been carried. This party, however, had succeeded in establishing a strong and dangerous conspiracy, the intention of which was to produce a counter-revolution in Warsaw, in favor of the Russians, and which was to have taken place in the following manner, had it not been prevented by a providential and timely discovery.

To-day is here a great Saint day, (St. Peter's) and fetes are held by the inhabitants in all parts of the town, and, consequently, this was the day fixed upon by the traitors for the accomplishment of their plot.

The Russian prisoners here are upwards of 13,000, and are allowed to go at large, and it was through their agency that the scheme was to have been attempted; they were to have been provided with arms, and, when the signal was given, (the blowing up of the powder-mill,) they were to have risen in all parts of the town, and attacked the inhabitants and the National Guard, and Heaven alone knows, what the consequence might have been. The information, however, given by Janchowski, came just in time to save Warsaw from the dreadful massacre. The National Guard was called to arms, and each street was placed under a strong guard; but in the mean time eight of the conspirators were arrested, and also three ladies, who are said to be deeply implicated. Some have made their escape, but none are allowed to pass the barriers of Warsaw, and consequently, there is no doubt that all will be discovered. Upwards of 7[illegible] are supposed to be connected in the conspiracy. The streets have, to-day, been in complete uproar, and it was with difficulty that the conspirators could be saved from the effects of popular fury. Their names are Generals Austeig, Slamecki, Roustenstarde, Ruedel; and Bontemps of the Artillery; the two latter are French; Col. Slupak; and also Madame Lessel (in whose house was discovered three millions of dollars, and five millions of Polish florins,) with two other females.

Their trials will take place to morrow, and the next day; but the evidence appears too strong against them to admit of any chance of their being saved from that death they so justly merit — The guilt of Gen. Bontemps, who had the entire management of the artillery, is said to be enormous. Many of the new cannons, under his management, are known to have burst in the field.—The names of the traitors have been posted in handbills, in the streets, in an address from Skrzynecki to the National Guard. Such is a brief account of this extraordinary affair.

It appears that Poland, in addition to the immense force of the largest empire in Europe, has had to contend against the basest treachery in her own ranks. I have written hastily, & what I have related I have done briefly; but I will write again by the next post on Monday, when I hope to give you a longer account.

The Russians were said yesterday to be within 12 miles (English) of Warsaw. The command has devolved upon Gen. Paskewitch, who is by birth a Pole.

Defeat of the Poles near Wilna.

BERLIN, July 6 — The Prussian State Gazette of this date contains a long article dated from the Russian head-quarters, Pultusk, June 28, giving an official and detailed account of the total defeat of the united forces of General Gielgud and Clapowski, in an attack on the Russian troops posted at and round Wilna, consisting of the division of Gen. Baron Von Sacken, reinforced by some regiments of the Guards under the command of Gen. Baron Kuruta. The rebels being entirely foiled by the dreadful fire of the artillery in their attempt to carry the heights, were compelled to retreat, and were pursued by the Russian cavalry. Gen. Kuruta, who had reserved part of the Imperial Guard to cover the heights which are so important for the defence of Wilna, now ordered the cavalry of the Guard and the Lithuanian regiments to attack, which they did with such impetuosity that the enemy could not destroy the bridge over the Wilna. The enemy being driven across the river, and flying in consternation on the road to Kauen, Gen. Kuruta ordered the light cavalry to pursue, which he was induced to do by the news that Count Tolsoi commander-in-chief of the army of reserve, was at hand with two divisions. This junction completelely secures Wilna, and will afford means of acting with energy against Gielgud's division — The Russians took 600 prisoners, including eight officers.

The Cholera Morbus has made its appearance at St. Petersburg—but in a mild form as yet. Precautionary measures against this terrible disease are being taken throughout the different countries of Europe which it has not yet reached.

Pennsylvania.—A meeting of the national republicans of Dauphin county took place at Harrisburg, on Monday, the 15th inst. to take measures to send a delegate to the national republican convention at Baltimore. There is a fact strongly dwelt upon in the address delivered at this meeting, which ought to be frequently repeated to the people —that the total majority which gave to General Jackson the states of N. York, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Louisiana and Missouri, was but 32,940; so that a change of 17,000 votes would have given the whole of these states to Mr. Adams, and thus raised his vote from 83 to 149, which would have been considerably above a bare majority. In Maryland too, where General Jackson got 5 out of the 11 electoral votes there was a majority of nearly 1000 in favor of Mr. Adams in the popular election.

These are facts, says the National Journal, worthy of the greatest attention, and ought to inspirit our friends with new confidence. We cannot for a moment doubt, that the changes from Jacksonism already greatly exceed 17,000, in the seven states which have been enumerated.

Every day brings some new and heart-rending instance of the horrors of Slavery. At the east-ward a negro man was recently found in a hogshead of molasses—probably murdered and thrown there.

The accursed slave trade is raging; we know no properer name for it; and thousands and tens of thousands are annually carried into the West Indies.—The number who die of disease, brutality—broken-hearted or starved, is countless.

In the last Washington paper we see the slave trade still prevails, and makes its head quarters in the District of Columbia *Cash* and the *highest prices*, are offered publicly in the newspapers, for slaves, male and female.—*Vil. Rec.*

The Boston Patriot says—"Dr King, of North Carolina, a philosopher of considerable repute, who has lectured in that city for some time past, maintains a new throry respecting lightning rods, that they should not be smooth but rough and jagged, that each small point may detach its portion of electric fluid. It is said that the rod upon the State House is altered in this manner."

The mistaken lenity of the powers that be in the state of New-York, is the cause of a constant superflux of villainous population, from whose efficient proceedings towns and the country both suffer. The Commercial Advertiser says, "We are assured there are at this time *fifteen hundred convicts* loose upon the community, who have been pardoned, and whose terms of imprisonment, as adjudged by the courts, have not yet expired."

Claims on France.—Some further particulars of the reported arrangement provisionally made by Mr. RIVES, are now given in letters from France. An extract from one, written by an intelligent American at Havre, to a friend in Philadelphia, contains the following statement:

A compromise being offered by the French Government, has been accepted by our Minister, [for reference to his government,] which will give about five or six million dollars to our merchants on condition, however, that we reduce our duties on French wines and silks—pay the Beaumarchais claim—and relinquish all further demands on the French government. The French duty on Sea Island cotton is also to be reduced.—*U. S. Gaz.*

From the activity of the friends of Mr. CLAY in this State, there is every prospect that Pennsylvania will be fully represented in the convention to be held at Baltimore in December next.

National Republican Meeting.

A respectable meeting of National Republicans, of the borough and county, was held at the house of Mr. Forry, in Gettysburg, on the evening of the 23d inst.; and was organized by calling the Hon. JAMES WILSON to the Chair, and appointing J. B. M'PHERSON Secretary

After a full interchange of sentiment, it was

Resolved, That the National Republicans of the County of Adams, be invited to meet at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 17th of September next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of expressing their sentiments upon the coming Presidential Election, and also to choose Delegates to meet those from the other Counties of the District at Shippensburg, to appoint Delegates to the National Republican Convention, to be held at Baltimore in December next.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in all the newspapers of the borough.

JAMES WILSON, *Chairman.*

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Secretary.*

Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of a number of the Democratic Republican Citizens of Adams county, held at the house of Mr. Forry, in Gettysburg, on Monday the 22d inst. WILLIAM BOYD, of Menallen township, was called to the Chair, and PETER LITTLE, of Mountjoy township, appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Democratic Republican Citizens of Adams county, to meet at their usual places of holding Township and Borough Elections, on *Saturday the 3d day of September next*, and select Two Delegates, to meet in County Convention on *the Saturday following* (*10th September.*) to form a COUNTY TICKET, &c. and that all persons who are opposed to the proscriptive and dangerous principles of Political Anti-masonry be, and are hereby, requested to join in the election of such Delegates.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman & Secretary, and published.

WM. BOYD, *Chairman.*

PETER LITTLE, *Secretary.*

Anti-Masonic Ticket.

The following Ticket was settled by the Anti-masonic delegation, which met yesterday at the Court-house in this borough:—

ASSEMBLY.

JACOB CASSATT,
ANDREW MARSHALL.

COMMISSIONER.

JOHN L. GUBERNATOR.

AUDITOR.

JOHN M'KESSON.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

JAMES A. THOMPSON.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	5 50	Oats,	33
Wheat,	1 15 to 1 22	Whiskey,	31
Corn,	65 to 66	Plaister,	4 18
Rye,	70	Feathers,	35

DIED,

On Saturday evening last, *John Wesley*, son of Mr. Henry G. Dill, of this borough, aged about 5 months.

On Monday last, Mrs. *Martha Weirich*, wife of Mr. Christopher Weirich, of Oxford.

On the 1st inst. Mrs. *Mary Abbott*, wife of Mr. Thomas Abbott, of Berwick township, in the 75th year of her age.

On the 18th inst. Mr. *Anthony Obold*, of Conowago township, aged 74 years.

On the 16th instant, in Colorus township, York county, after an illness of two days, from insolation, Mr. *Peter Sabel*, aged 73 years. He was the largest man in the township, perhaps in the State. For many years his weight was 350, and at the close of his days near 400 pounds.

NOW'S THE TIME!

One Prize of $30,000,
1550 of 10,000,
4 of 5,000, and 8 of 1,000!

THE EIGHTEENTH CLASS OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 10th of Sept.

59 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of $[illegible]	[illegible]	51	200
2	[illegible]	51	100
4	[illegible]	51	50
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	40
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	30
22	[illegible]	1,179	20
45	[illegible]	1,475	10

Tickets, $10—Halves, $5;

Other Scales in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S,

Gettysburg, Aug. 30. 4d

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 17,

44 21 1 10 7 11 23 20 26

POETRY.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR.

The annexed feeling lines are copied from the Norfolk (Va.) American Beacon. They were addressed to a young boy, who, supposing himself rebuked for his affection, replied, "*I am not too old to love my mother.*"

I did not think to check the flow
Of thy young heart's deep love, fair boy;
And with ungentle hand to throw
A cloud athwart thy sun of joy;
Would—though fast coming years will steal
The boyish freshness from thy brow,—
Thou ne'er could'st be "too old" to feel
The same pure love that stirs thee now!

Would that thine heart might ever be
Link'd to thy mother's by a spell
As strong as human destiny,
And love, that years, nor cares, may quell;
That manhood might not lead away
Thy thought from the maternal knee—
The spot where thou art wont to pray,
The lip that only blesseth thee!

Yet vain the wish—a mother's voice
May not forever win thine ear,
A mother's heart bid thine rejoice,
Nor blend with thine a mother's tear!
Thou wilt commune with men—and yearn
For the endearments childhood knew,
And sigh, when later friendships burn,
For those, the early loved and true;—

And they will quit thee not—no charm
Lingers about our after years;
There cometh no maternal charm
To mould our course, or stay our fears:
And thou wilt look in sorrow back,
On many a joy-enlightened scene,
But find on manhood's wayward track,
Nought like a mother's love, I ween!

Then think not I could bid thee seal
Thy living heart up in thy breast,
Or would that thou should'st cease to feel
All that hath power to make thee blest!
Oh no! let thine affections now
Gush out, where'er their promptings move,
Hereafter, it may be that thou
Wilt find no human thing to love!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Woman.—Is it in the sunshine or shade, in prosperity or adversity, that the female character displays its brightest virtues?

Is it in the young and garish scenes of public life, or in the retired and social duties of her domestic fireside, that she excites admiration? In youth we admire her, wandering through the gilded haunts of pleasure, and floating in sylph-like beauty through the mazes of the giddy dance—we admire her fostering with warm solicitude her tender offspring, or administering to the domestic happiness of her cares; but where—where is she so lovely as when we behold her bending like a guardian angel over the couch of sickness, and cheering with her last faint parting smile the bed of death—at the last dread parting hour, who, like her, can sooth the couch of anguish, or light the torch of hope in the dark bosom of despair! The pride of manhood soon bows beneath the weight of sickness and sorrow—how oft do we behold him in the morning of life, in the bloom of youth, towering, like the mountain oak, in strength & beauty—but soon struck by the hand of misfortune and disease, drooping like the lowly willow. Yes, it is then that the hand of affection supports him through the trying scene; then, sweet Woman,

"When pain and anguish wring the brow,
"A ministering angel thou!"

Purity of Irish Women.—In the various complaints made before the Police Court of Boston, but few, if any, complaints have been made against Irish married or unmarried women, and few, if any, convictions have taken place for lewd and lascivious conduct on their part—affording evidence of the native purity of Irish females.

Home.—There is more spellwork about the home of our fathers, than he who has never been a wanderer, imagines. Ask the poor exile on a foreign shore, what visions flit across his bosom, and enchain his fancy, and call forth the deep-drawn sigh, as he gazes, silently and lonely, on the sweet midnight moon, and he will tell you in the fulness of his heart, they are the visions of his early home. Though his path be across the ocean—though he wander among the icebergs of Lapland, or sit down in the far off islands of the sea, he feels that he can never out-travel the memory of his native village, or forget the delight of his paternal cottage. Though ambition lead him into foreign lands, or fortune tempt him into the world of business, he will often pause, even when success has gratified his wishes, and linger whole hours over the memory of days gone by, as they steal, in the language of the bard of Morven, like music to the soul. He will delight in every bush and tree, and flowering landscape, and singing bird, that resembles those he saw and loved in youth, and if, in the furthest corner of the globe, he hears the gentle breathing of a strain, with which, on his native hills, he has been familiar, what a world of sweet yet half melancholy joy does it kindle in his bosom. Yes, home is still dear to our hearts, and like the comet exiled from the sun, we would still go but to return—and seldom grow so old, and never wander so far as to be beyond the reach of its attractions."

Religion gives to time all its importance and to eternity all its glory:—and, without it, existence is a mere riddle.

Good Pilotage.—Nothing is more amusing than the alacrity of Irishmen in getting into scrapes, and the happy *naivelle* and blunders by means of which they endeavor to extricate themselves. A captain of a man-of-war, newly appointed to a ship on the Irish station, took the precaution, in beating out of harbor, to apprise the pilot that he was totally unacquainted with the coast, and therefore he must rely entirely on the pilot's local knowledge for the safety of his ship. 'You are perfectly sure, pilot,' said the captain, 'you are well acquainted with the coast?' 'Do I know my own name, Sir?' 'Well, mind I warn you not to approach too near to the shore.' 'Now make yourself asy, Sir; in troth you may go to bed if you plase.' 'Then, shall we stand on?'—'Why, what else would you do?' 'Yes, but there may be hidden dangers you know nothing about.' 'Dangers!—I like to see the dangers *dar* hide themselves from Mick. Sure don't I tell you I know every rock on the coast?' (here the ship strikes) 'and *that's* one of 'em!'—*Metropolitan.*

'General time of health in New York?' said a hearty old farmer to his friend in Broadway. 'Don't know,' said he, 'b'lieve it's quite sickly down town.'—'Ah! what's the matter?' 'Can't tell. I went into a store where they sell liquors the other day, only for a short time, and while I was there, as many as a dozen very temperate folks called in to take '*a little* brandy and sugar—they felt *quite unwell.*'

The following anecdote is related of Lessing, the German author, who, in his old age, was subject to extraordinary fits of abstraction. On his return home one evening, after he had knocked at the door, a servant looked out of the window to see who was there. Not recognizing his master, and mistaking him for a stranger, he called out 'the Professor is not at home.' 'O, very well,' replied Lessing, 'I will call another time;' and, so saying, he very composedly walked away.

When we look at a field of corn, we find that those stocks which raise their heads the highest are emptiest. The same is the case with men—those who assume the greatest consequence have generally the least share of judgment and ability.

An Hibernian, hearing a blind man called 'a good-looking man,' exclaimed, 'By St. Patrick, if I had said so much, I should have been accused of making a bull. How can a man be a good-looking man, when he is so stark blind that he can't *look* at all.'

Two young men of Buffalo, inspired by the example of the two students, who bear a prominent part in the N. Y. Magdalen Report, have published a Temperance Society Report, made from actual observation, which sets down every man as a drunkard except the members of their Society. A meeting of the citizens of Buffalo was held and several strong resolutions passed, denouncing the report.

AN APPRENTICE
TO THE
Printing Business,

IS wanted at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel." None need apply, unless well recommended for moral character and industrious habits.

Gettysburg, Aug. 9.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, at the house of Wm. M'Clellan, jr. in Gettysburg, on *Friday the 2d day of September next*, the Personal Property of the late Wm. M'Clellan, sen. deceased, consisting of

Beds, Bedsteads & Bedding,

Tables, Chairs, Side-board, eight-day Clock, three COWS, and some Sheep, with a variety of other *Household and Kitchen Furniture.*

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. when attendance and a credit will be given by

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Ex'r.*

Aug. 23. ts

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 14th inst. an indented Apprentice to the Tobacconist business, named LEWIS DOUGLASS, about 14 or 15 years old. All persons are forbade trusting or harboring said boy at their peril. The above Reward will be given, without charges, on returning him to

JACOB FAHNESTOCK, Jr.

Aug. 23. 3t

ATTENTION!

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on *Saturday the 3d of September next*, precisely at 2 o'clock, P. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order. By order,

G. ARMOR, O. S.

Aug. 23. tp

☞ An Appeal will be held at the house of John Ash, immediately after parade, for the 3 last days of parade.

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

IN virtue of the last will and testament of GEORGE GEISSELMAN, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, the subscribers will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on *Saturday the 3d day of September next*, on the premises, the

PLANTATION,

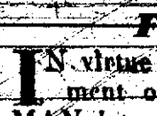
or Real Estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid, about one mile west of Petersburg (Littlestown), on the Great Road leading from York to Frederick, containing about

187 Acres of Land.

The improvements thereon are a large and commodious two-story

LOG HOUSE,

Log Barn, with Sheds attached thereto, Spring-house, with a pure and never-failing spring near the



house; also, a one-story Log Dwelling-house, and Building attached to the same suitable for a Distillery, a small Log Barn, a Spring-house, with a pure and never-failing spring, convenient to the last mentioned dwelling-house; also, an excellent Apple Orchard, with a variety of other choice Fruit Trees. About 60 acres of this land are covered with thriving Timber, and from 18 to 20 acres of excellent Meadow—the residue is arable land, divided into suitable fields, under good fencing, and in a tolerable state of cultivation. The newly laid out road leading from Emmittsburg to Petersburg (Littlestown) passes through this land. In addition to this advantage, it offers a very eligible situation for a Distillery or Tanyard, or both. Persons who wish to view the above described property previous to the day of sale, may have it shown to them by applying to STEPHEN KING, who is now in possession of the same.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when the terms will be made known by

DANIEL GEISSELMAN,
JOHN BAUMGARTNER,
Executors of George Geisselman, dec'd.

July 26, 1831. ts

☞ The "York Gazette" will insert the above till sale, and charge this office.

FOR SALE.

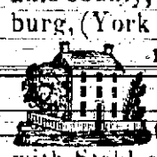
WILL be Offered for Sale, at Public Vendue, on *Saturday the 15th day of October next*, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

Late the Estate of JOHN STEPHENS, deceased, known by the name of the

Bermudian-creek Woollen Factory, & Farm,

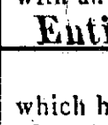
Situated in Huntington township, Adams county, 2¼ miles south of Petersburg, (York Springs.) The improvements are a two-story



Brick House,

two other Tenant-houses, with Stables, a Bank Barn, stone under and log above, Stone Smoke-house and Dry-Kiln under one, and Stone Spring-house, and Fountain-Pump at the back door, 2 Apple Orchards, one of which is young, bearing and thriving, and a great number of Peach Trees.

The Factory-house is a 2-story



Stone Building,

about 75 feet long, which contains the Fulling-Mill, and all the other necessary Machinery; Stone Dye-house convenient. This Stream is good and standing. There are

225 ACRES

in this Farm, with a sufficiency of Meadow. About 100 Acres of it are covered with Timber. It will suit well to divide, as the Great Road from Carlisle to Oxford runs through said farm. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

THOMAS STEPHENS,
Surviving Ex'r of John Stephens, dec'd.

July 12. ts

N. B. If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Offered for RENT for one year from the first of April next. T. S.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an EXTENSIVE and

Entirely New Stock of GOODS,

which he is now opening at the house of the late John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased, situate on the south-west corner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEEN'S & GLASSWARE,
Looking-Glasses, &
LIQUORS.

(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HANDBILLS.)

A personal appearance at his Establishment, the low prices of his Goods, and Elegant Assortment, will be an inducement for them to purchase.—"*Look before you leap!*"

The Public's humble servant,
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 19. tf

Extensive Manufactory
OF
PLATED WARES.
GETTYSBURG, PA.

JOHN WALLACE,

(Late of the well-known Firm of Wallace & Proctor, in Carlisle,)

TAKES this opportunity of informing the Public, that he has purchased the Establishment of MILLER & LITTLE, on East Middle-street, Gettysburg, where he is now manufacturing all kinds of

PLATED SADDLERY,
Harness & Carriage Mountings, &c.

of a superior quality—of which a full supply will always be kept on hand.—It is well known, that at his Establishment in Carlisle, he was enabled to sell his wares lower than they could be purchased for in the Cities; and he is determined that his Establishment in Gettysburg shall be conducted upon the same principles.

☞ All orders from abroad for any article in his line, shall be attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Aug. 16. tf

COACH & HARNESS-MAKING,
(GETTYSBURG, Pa.)

DAVID LITTLE,

TAKES this opportunity of informing the Public, that he still carries on the above business, in all its branches, at his well established Manufactory, in Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, where he will constantly keep on hand, and will make promptly to order, all kinds of CARRIAGES, such as

Coaches, Barouches & Gigs,

finished in the most substantial and elegant manner. HARNESS, to accompany, also finished in the best manner.

Gettysburg, Pa. Aug. 9. 7t

J. B. DANNER,
Still continues the
SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

☞ Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf

M. C. CLARKSON
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A HANDSOME AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE,

comprising almost every article in his line, from a *Mouse-trap* to an *Anvil.*

HE HAS ALSO A GOOD STOCK OF

CEDAR WARE,
BASKETS,
Lasts, Shoemakers' Irons, &
LIGHTNING RODS,
With Brass Points.

Gettysburg, May 31. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ALEXANDER HORNER, late of Cumberland township, deceased, by Bond, Note or Book Account, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any claims against said estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

ELI HORNER, *Executor.*

Aug. 2. 4t

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

THE FARM, formerly the Property of Col. RICHARD BROWN, situate in Straban township, Adams county, on the Conowago creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver, is offered for Sale on the most advantageous terms. The Tract contains

380 ACRES,

more or less, of excellent land, in fine cultivation, the improvements on which are a two-story

Brick HOUSE,
BANK BARN, &c.

The Property will be shown by the Tenant, on the premises. ☞ For the Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B. M'PHERSON, Gettysburg.

March 15. tf

General Synod
OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH,
IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE clerical and lay delegates appointed by the different District Synods, are requested to assemble at Frederick, Md. on the 30th day, and last Sunday of October next. As this Synod will be called upon to transact business of vital importance to the Church, advisory brethren will be cheerfully received, if due information of their intention to be present, be given to the subscriber.

DAVID F. SCHLEFFER,
Secretary of the G. S. in the U. S.

July 12.

REALITY.
THIRD EDITION
THIS SPRING!

DANNER & ZIEGLER,

HAVE just returned from the Cities, and are now opening their Third Stock for this Spring, (not to be surpassed by any,) comprising every article in their line. They deem it unnecessary to give a catalogue of the different articles either in paper or handbill.

Having received a double portion of custom to what they anticipated, they assure the Public they have come to the determination NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY MAN.

☞ *They have a Stock of*

GROCERIES,
CHINA, GLASS, &
QUEEN'S-WARE,

not to be excelled by any Establishment in the County, either for quality, beauty or cheapness. We ask no more than A CALL from any person—for that our Goods are cheaper than others they only rest assured of—LOOK AND LEAP.

Gettysburg, June 14. tf

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS desirous of forming and replenishing their Libraries, can obtain suitable Books for those purposes at the Adams county Depository. The following is a catalogue of some of the books recently received:

Dictionary of the Bible by A. Alexander, D. D.
Malcom's do.
Dwight's do. of the New Testament,
Bib. Antiquities, - - - 2 vol.
Bib. Studies, - - - 2 vol.
Catechism on the Parables,
Theological Class Book,
Help to the Gospels,
Do. to the Acts of the Apostles,
Geography of the Bible,
Swan's Letters on Missions,
Observations upon the Peloponesus in 1829,
Memoirs of Poyson,
Persecuted Family, by R. Pollock,
Ev. Rambler, - - - - 4 vol.
Father Clement,
Saints Rest,
Rise and Progress,
Baxter's Call,
Youth's Library, - - - 30 vol.
Cabinet, - - - - - 15 vol.
Parent's Monitor, - - - 2 vol.
Christian Father's Present, - 2 vol.
Life of Luther,
Do. Francke,
Do. Oberlin,
Do. Martin,
Do. Tennent,
Do. Buchanan,
Do. Newton,
Do. St. Paul,
Do. Brainard,
Do. Elliot,
Do. Mrs. Judson,
Hymn Books of various binding,
Judson's Questions, 1st, 2d and 3d vol.

In connection with the above books, the publications of the Am. S. S. Union generally, may be obtained at the Depository of the Adams county S. S. Union.

N. B. Demands from a distance shall receive punctual attendance.

Gettysburg, Aug. 9.

GARLEGANT'S
Balsam of Health.

THE subscriber has just received from the proprietor, John S. Miller, Frederick, Md. a supply of Garlegant's celebrated Balsam of Health, a remedy extensively used in many parts of Europe and the United States, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA, and many other diseases which proceed from a morbid condition of the stomach. It is also highly recommended in COLIC, NERVOUS TREMORS, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, and is a sovereign remedy for WORMS, &c. It is neatly put up in square half pint bottles, accompanied with extensive directions for its use. It is constantly for sale at One Dollar per bottle, by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Druggist and Apothecary.

Gettysburg, May 5. 12t

The following is among many certificates of cure performed by this medicine:

Dear Sir—I lately used your Balsam of Health. For two years I had a constant and fixed pain in my side, and frequently subject to costiveness accompanied with fever, more or less. I accordingly bought a bottle of your Balsam, of your agent in Hagers-town, and found it relieved me very much, and I procured the 2d bottle, which cured me perfectly, and since then I enjoy perfect health again; and I do recommend the said Balsam to those that are afflicted in the same way.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES FLAMING,
Near Leitersburg, Washington co. Md.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed *Tuesday the 27th of September next*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

ELIAS PEARSON.

Aug. 23. 3t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Tuesday the 27th of September*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg.

JOHN CAREY.

Aug. 23. 3t